

THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FILLIBUSTERING IN CONGRESS.
OBSTACLES IN LEGISLATION—THE FRUITS OF
SLAVERY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1861.

It is expected that serious factional opposition will be made in Congress to all the measures necessary to put the Government in a condition to meet the duties which will devolve upon it in consequence of the revolutionary proceedings of the Confederate States which have set on foot the Government at Montgomery.

Two bills for this purpose have been introduced into the House, both of which are threatened with filibustering proceedings. One is the bill of Mr. Bingham of Ohio providing a mode of collecting the revenue at the ports of the seceding States from the decks of national vessels; the other is the bill of Mr. Stanton of Ohio empowering the President to call for volunteers. The Representatives of the Secessionists in Congress have already announced their determination on the floor of the House to prevent the passage of these bills by factional hostility.

Thus while the new Southern Congress is a homogeneous body, going forward on a direct and affirmative line of policy, with skill and energy, raising troops and putting them into the field to make war upon the United States, our halls of legislation in Washington are occupied by the accomplices of the revolutionists, who boldly conspire to prevent the Government from acting even in self-defense, and, binding it hand and foot, are endeavoring to hand it over to the tender mercies of its enemies.

This anomalous and perilous condition of things may well challenge the attention of the people. But what is of more immediate consequence is the necessity it imposes upon the legislative branch of the Government to institute some method of extricating itself from such a dilemma. A majority of the body will too surely incur the imputation of pusillanimity, if it hesitates at any step necessary to thwart the treasonable purposes of the traitors to the Government who are not yet purged from its councils.

The slavery question has been, and is, the pervading vice of our political system. It has created an aristocracy of men and of opinion, that is interwoven with every fiber of the national growth, and with every ramification of administration. To expel this influence from the structure of the Government and nurse its recovery therefrom, is a work of great labor and patience, and will take much time. The nation is, so to speak, addled down to slavery. Republicanism is the breaking up plow, whose action consists in cutting up and turning this sod preparatory to future crops of a new and better character. The land has been sown to the grass of slavery too long. It has, in the language of the field, become moss-grown and bound out. At the first touch of the plow, before, indeed, it has run its first furrow, while the team is yet being harnessed, the old cultivators crowd about, and cry out, with real or feigned terror, that the land is about to be ruined.

Such is the condition of things just as Mr. Lincoln approaches the commencement of his labors. In the Senate, in the House, in the Departments, in Conventions, in State Legislatures, all over the South, one universal howl is set up in behalf of this pestiferous influence of slavery and slaveholding. It is only now that we see how deeply and thoroughly the Government is imbedded in an ooze of slavery. The slime is everywhere.

It stands like a cold sweat over every pore of the political body. Walk where we will, not only in the halls of legislation, but along the subterranean corridors of the public business, on the decks of our men-of-war, along the ramparts of our fortresses, through the bureaus and among the officials of our civil and military and naval service, we find glaring upon us, in letters of lurid light, from every entrance, from every wall and every ceiling, and burned into the very pathways, and pavements, and floors beneath our feet, the warning, "Harm not slavery," "Injure not slavery," "Condemn not slavery." Go where we will, we seem to be meshed in a network of slavery. It spreads itself through our political system as the tree sends its roots in ten thousand intricate ramifications through the earth on which it stands. It ramifies itself in our public concerns as the nerves of the body ramify throughout the animal system, so that a pin's prick anywhere over the entire surface makes the whole body shrink and cringe with pain. So is it with slavery. Republicanism cannot, no adverse influence can, impinge upon the Government anywhere, that slavery does not cry out like the devil of old, "Jesus of Nazareth, why persecutest thou me?"

This polysyllabic in the nose, this cancer in the bosom, it is that is causing the agonies of the nation at this hour. Listening to the clamor of the possessed, in Congress and out, in political and trading and commercial circles, in the channels of administration, in the sensation press, everywhere, high and low, the screams and the howlings of slavery finding voice through one interest and another, almost make us feel and exclaim:

"All is empty;
And all the devils are here!"

What rends the country and causes the embarrasments, the fears, and the convulsions through which its interests are passing, is this detestable everywhere-present nuisance. It is its expulsion from the control of the Government which causes the clamor that is made. And it is no wonder that this expulsion of a vital influence whose roots are interwoven thus intimately and intricately in our political system should cause a disintegration and dislocation that appears to threaten the very life of the system itself. Here we are in the midst of this experience. We are applying caustic to a diseased limb. We are cutting out our cancer. And what we hear are the screams of the victim.

It is a most extraordinary experience for a great and powerful nation. But it is ours. It is the suddenly ripened fruit of long ages of growth. It is the birth of an era long gestating in the womb of the past, whose throes we cannot escape witnessing if we would. It is a revolution, and we must accept it as such, and treat it as such. It is a great wound upon our national life. Upon the wisdom of its treatment everything depends. It may be inflamed and aggravated, and spread deeper and wider, till its corruptions shall undermine the very seat and fountain of vitality; or it may be nursed and soothed, and finally healed, so as to leave no lasting evil consequences behind. Let us leave the passions, and moderation, and discretion, as well as firmness. We shall need the full exer-

cise of all these qualities before this difficult business is through with. It cannot be finished in an hour, or a day, or a year. S. S. P.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

FORT SUMTER TO BE ATTACKED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 17, 1861.

Nobody here seems to doubt that, either with or without the permission, if not by the positive orders of the State and Confederate authorities, the siege of Fort Sumter will soon commence. It is the absorbing idea, and seems to relieve somewhat the disquietment created by the proceedings at Montgomery. The Floating Battery is nearly ready to receive its guns on board; the requisite amount of ammunition has been transported to James, Sullivan, and Morris Islands, and, to all appearances, the Rebels are now closing up their ranks and completing their preparations for the work. As the hour approaches, their confidence in their ability to take the Fort, even with the loss they profess themselves willing to encounter, grows less. It has transpired that while they have been erecting their fortifications and planting their batteries all around Fort Sumter, Major Anderson has not been idle. His garrison, if what we hear be true, have performed Herculean labor, in strengthening the weak side of the Fort, and in bringing its defensive capacities to the highest state of perfection. The Rebels have been counting on effecting an early and easy breach in its walls by their formidable Cummings-Point battery bearing directly on that famous weak side, whose weakness they have counted on quite as much as on their own strength. They are destined to be not a little disappointed. It is known that that weak side has been strengthened by numerous devices and applications which Maj. Anderson's mechanics have been able to invent, so that instead of being the weakest, that side may turn out to be the strongest. If ever the Rebels get into the Fort, they will first have to open the way, by making a hole large enough; for the opening or entrance originally left, has been masoned up, so that but one man can possibly enter at a time. Should a Carolinian be daring enough to present himself at this entrance, he will get no further. Five men can guard it for days. Should breaches be made, the hand grenades are relied on to prove effectual to repulse any storming party that may present themselves. The walls of the Fort are sixty feet in height; to scale them would seem to be impracticable. If attempted, as was for a time talked of, it must prove a murderous enterprise, though in the end it might probably be done. For seventy men, exposed as they would be to the rifle shots of the assailants, could not be expected to make a perfect defense, though supplied, as the garrison is, with an abundance of grenades, they would unquestionably be able to destroy hundreds, and perhaps, thousands of lives before they would be overcome.

If the Federal Government contemplate starting reinforcements, so as to have them at the mouth of the Charleston harbor, with the view of reaching Fort Sumter while the siege is in progress, I take the liberty to advise those having the matter in charge to hurry up the transports. The dissatisfaction at the prohibition of the slave-trade by the Montgomery Convention, and the laying on of a tariff, is daily on the increase. It is quite certain that this State will not submit to these two measures, but will rebel from the Confederacy unless some exception is made in her behalf.

FROM MARYLAND.

MR. PHELPS'S REPRESENTATION PROJECT—MORE
SLAVEHOLDERS GOING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20, 1861.

The volunteer Secession Conventionists had quite a time of it yesterday, in ruling out the Federalists, but they succeeded, after a pretty severe raking given them by Mr. Smith of Worcester, the brother, I believe, of the intelligent editor of *The Spirit of the Press* of your city. I regretted to see Mr. Purnell, the Controller of the State, cottoning to the Secession spirit, and talking about terms for preserving the Union, but he is evidently bitten by the Rattlesnake, as indeed the whole Convention is, more or less.

Judge Chambers of Kent, who was voted down some days since, more than three to one, by the people of his own county, was made President of the Convention, and promulgated his defeated notion, that Maryland must have the right to carry slavery all over the continent south of 36° 30', or she must go with Virginia to destruction, which is the synonym of disunion. Just let the people get a chance at this doctrine at the ballot-box, and they will make mince meat of it.

To keep down the effervescing spirits of the violent Secessionists, who are rampant for disunion, the Convention got up a Resolution and Business Committee, to act as a sort of balance wheel, and nothing is to be allowed to come up for discussion, unless it is passed through their sieve. Whether it is to be a Federal or Secession sieve, time alone will show. Some think it is a stopper upon the hot-bombs.

Mr. Phelps, a young lawyer of our city, a son of Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, and a member of our City Council, has created a terrible stir among the old fogies, by a report in favor of amending the New Police law, and so changing the Constitution of the State as to fix representation upon population. You must know that our Legislature is nothing more than the representative of rotten boroughs—one voter, for instance, in Calvert County, being equal to fifty voters in Baltimore! Mr. Phelps's movement is destined to turn our politics inside out.

As things now stand, Baltimore, with a population of 217,000, is at the mercy of the rotten borough counties, and the police system may be made a terrible engine of oppression. Mr. Phelps is for reducing the number of Commissioners of Police to three, one to be chosen by the Legislature, one the Mayor of the city, and they two to choose a third; but, in order to give Baltimore a real voice in the Legislature, he is for basing representation upon population—a true democratic principle. He has my warmest sympathies for taking this bold step; and I believe he will finally succeed, if he presses the subject upon the public attention.

Two more large slaveholders in Talbot County are about to emigrate with their slaves to Arkansas. The awakening of the non-slaveholders to a true sense of their free-labor interests, and their refusal to continue to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water to the 15,000 slave-

holders in our State, are beginning to show the master race that their scepter is departing from them. In Kent, they can count but 476 out of the whole population, men, women, and children, interested in slaves, and the rest of the community are restive under the thralldom of the Slavery domination. The feeling of resistance to this interest is a growing one, and it is destined gradually to give way to free labor.

By the by, I notice a good deal of talk about buying up and removing our 85,000 slaves. If they were emancipated to-morrow, the general feeling would be adverse to their removal. We have now over 90,000 free blacks, and we need the labor of twice that number, so that the addition of 85,000 more would not incommode us in the least.

THE REBEL CAT OUT OF THE BAG AT
LAST.REVERDY JOHNSON'S EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF
FREE LABOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20, 1861.

Well—the Secession Convention has brought forth its mouse, and a ridiculous one it is. It is—wait and see how the rebel cat hops. In the mean time, ex-Governor Lowe's address lets that veritable cat out of the bag.

The resolutions are quite warlike. They won't see the soil of Maryland desecrated by the passage of Federal troops over it, if the Federal Executive should deem it proper to call them to aid in carrying out the laws. They do not threaten, however, as the late Minister to Juarez did, to make the Susquehanna flow with blood instead of water; but they won't see it done, which is supposed to mean—they won't look at it!

They justify Secession, and yet in their speeches the Convention deny they are Secessionists. Throughout, the cloven feet of Secession are thrust most offensively into open view. They do not insist on the call of the Legislature, but try to inveigle the Governor into a call for a Sovereign Convention if Virginia should commit suicide by seceding. And it is barely possible the Governor will summons such a Convention, well knowing that it will be against Secession in toto; but, on the other hand, old Caesar is not to be caught by a bone.

The most wonderful thing in the whole matter is, that this Convention does not recommend to the people to assert their own rights, to judge for themselves, but to tie themselves to the tail of the Virginia kite, thus admitting that we have no grievances to justify our Secession, even if that were a remedy for wrongs! *Prok pudor!*

But Gov. Lowe's address is the richest part of the doings of this Secession Convention. It admits the existence of the conspiracy to overthrow the Government, and even details the whole plot for effecting the one or the other of these purposes: I now see that the leading men of the Bell and Breckinridge and Douglas parties, who used to talk so dependently at the prospect of Lincoln's success, and predict the fall of the Government or the ruin of the Republican party, were thoroughly aware of the designs of the conspirators. Gov. Lowe reveals the whole scheme. It was thwarted by Maj. Anderson's coup d'état, the patriotic speech of Senator Andrew Johnson, and the avowed determination of Gen. Scott to resign and throw himself at the head of the nation unless the President would abandon the conspirators.

The hostility of the Secessionists everywhere, and their Democratic allies, to the execution of the Federal laws, only goes to show the weakness of their cause. But Maryland will do her whole duty to the Federal Union, whenever President Lincoln shall deem it proper to call upon her loyal citizens to aid him in executing the laws, despite the resolution of yesterday's Secession Convention. One of the leading officers of a military corps which the Secessionists had hoped to corrupt to their infamous purposes, declared a day or two ago that he and his men would cheerfully obey the constituted authorities of the United States, speak when they would. The feeling of loyalty to the Union is rapidly on the increase in this city.

The resistance of Reverdy Johnson, in the Willard's Hotel Congress, to extending slavery over all Mexico, south of 36° 30', has been the death of that iniquitous proposition. Mr. Johnson is at this moment presenting an instructive contrast, by his noble efforts in behalf of free labor, to the course of Mr. Guthrie in the opposite direction, and of those Republicans who would yield to the dictation of the hectoring Kentuckian.

The annual Ward elections by the Republicans of five delegates from each Ward to the City Convention, went off very smoothly, on Monday night. Good men and true were chosen, and the meetings were large. The applications for membership of the Ward Associations continue to increase.

A meeting of the General Committee of 100, appointed on Monday night, to prepare for the reception of Mr. Lincoln, was held last evening, 92 members present. His Honor Judge William L. Marshall presided, and various sub-Committees were chosen.

NO MORE COMPROMISES.

No Negotiation with Traitors.

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

FROM THE TRIBUNE'S CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM A COUNTRYMAN IN LANCASTER CO., PA.

Notes of compromise have been sounded from our country seat; men who assume to be men of influence, and to speak for the community, have said the South must be appeased.

Mr. Nathaniel Burt, a wealthy aristocrat, who spends a few months of every year among us "mud-sills" in this county, but who, without his money, could not control six votes in it, and with his money could not command many more, says "compromise"—the South must have some of our free soil, on "which to disperse her redundant slave population." &c.

Col. Jas. Myers from our Western border, who is an excellent man, but prefers rather to sell iron than perpetrate Liberty, and who believes that our rights will be better secured, and our business interests become more prosperous, under the rule of Slavery and Free Trade, also says compromise: "Let them have our Territories south of 36° 30'." To the Republican party these gentlemen say virtually, "Give up your platform, give up your principles, why not? It is not always done? Has not the Democratic party done so? Have not all parties done it?" When pressed to the wall, the editor of our *Daily Express* does not hesitate to use almost the identical argument above stated, although for himself condemning such compromise as Crispin's.

Now, for our country people, let me say, these political opinions and views—everybody allows do not

represent our minds. We are not for compromise, but for the Constitution as it is.

I have taken some pains to consult our Germans, who constitute the bulk of our rural population; I have met them at their places of assembling and in private conversation; our farmers, our millers, our preachers; and rest assured they are for the Constitution as it is, and for the enforcement of the laws. Even our non-resistant New-Methodists are averse to backing out. The son of one of their most prominent members remarked to me, only a few days ago, "If you give up now, you will just have all this to go over again." A few days ago, in conversation with a German miller, who was complaining to me of the effect of this Secession movement on his business, I asked him what he thought ought to be done. He replied promptly, "I think we ought to give the South what the Constitution gives them, and no more."

I really believe that in our country districts compromise has almost no advocates outside of our "few-and-far-between" Slave propagandists. Never was a truer word spoken than by Senator Wilkinson of Minnesota, when he said, "If you want to know what the people think, keep away from the cities—go into the country where they reside."

And now let me say, give us a two months' campaign with Lincoln for a leader, and the proposition of our noble Stevens for blockading Southern ports for our platform and watchword, and we can fight this great battle over again in Lancaster County, and give it such a majority as was never given before.

And our voice is, "Surrender to Slavery—Never! Never!"

FROM A COUNTRYMAN (PA.) FARMER.

The everlasting words of CHASE—given as a motto in the last TRIBUNE—*Inauguration first, adjustment afterward*, express just exactly our sentiment. What is the use of talking of "Compromises," "Concessions," &c. After the people have talked as they did last November, none but self-interested or cowardly men will attempt it. That is our opinion here. We said that "Old Abe" should be President of these United States for four years, if he lives so long, and that in all we ask, and that we will ask.

FROM GRAFTON, VT.

As respects the States which have seceded, let them be taken at their word, and for no consideration, except the complete abandonment of Slavery, let them ever be admitted to the Union of Free States. Oh, if the American people had as much faith in and devotion to Liberty as these fire-eaters have for Slavery, they would never let so golden an opportunity pass as is now presented to rid themselves of this incongruity, and to commence a career of resplendent glory and prosperity. Ten thousand times better for the Free States would this be than the concession of anything to the slaveholders themselves in the long run, to say nothing of the poor, oppressed African. Ten thousand times better, too, for all concerned than what we should engage even in a bloody way. Far better would be war with all its horrors than any cowardly concessions, which will only have the effect to postpone the final settlement of this question to some future day.

"Let justice be done, though the heavens fall!"

FROM ST. JOHNSBURY, VERMONT.

It is a moral impossibility to stay the tide of sentiment setting in against the sin of Slavery, and every attempt to strengthen it only brings it nearer to that great abyss over which it ultimately will be plunged. Let the compromisers yield to the demands of the South, and give them all the territory they claim for the extension of Slavery. What would it avail? The men that would do it to-day would be hurled from their seats to-morrow. The whole North, backed by the whole civilized world, would annihilate any such compromise. Let the thing be once consummated, and thousands that are now indifferent would join the ranks of Republicanism. The more fuss they make at the South, the nearer draws the doom of Slavery. Every bow they betters the prospects of the cause. Their stolen force will not avail them. Their captured arsenals will be useless, and the more compromises they obtain the more speedy and certain their doom.

FROM PROVIDENCE, R. I.

We need a paper which stands up squarely for the right, and asks no favors of traitors and rebels. If the people meant anything by their votes last November they meant to settle this long contest about the Slavery question, and to settle it forever on the basis of the Chicago platform. We like your pluck in fronting the foe so fearlessly, and wish you may keep up the North from backing down in this most urgent time of need.

FROM CROTON, LEE COUNTY, IOWA.

As compromise are the order of the day, I have one to offer, but not one demanding—as most do—a sacrifice of Liberty to Slavery.

IT IS THIS—A FIFTY-FIVE-YEAR JUBILEE.

A description of it is contained in full in Lev. xxv. 8-17. I will, however, content for only a part of the text verse, viz: A national proclamation! No. A Southern proclamation! No. But only 347,525 slaveholders and hirers of slaves to "proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." And this followed by a *Fast*, authorized, not by James Buchanan, but by God himself, in Isaiah lviii. 6: "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?"

This compromise and fast, adopted in good faith and carried out in practice, will forever settle the "irrepressible conflict," cause the wheels of our national prosperity to roll on without a clog, and bring a Fourth of July worth celebrating.

This kind of a compromise, and nothing else, can do it.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

FROM THE GREENFIELD (MASS.) GAZETTE, Feb. 18.

The secession of a part of the Slave States has led some men of the North to quail and become shaky in the knees. There are a few even who are already on their knees praying to South Carolina with upturned hands and solemn vows to submit to such compromises as she shall demand. Others seem to contemplate similar humiliation. Some propose one thing, some another. One would repeal Personal Liberty bills, another would enforce the Fugitive Slave act, a third would allow Southern slaveholders to travel everywhere with their slaves, and still others don't see why slaves should be excluded from the Territories, or at least why the old Missouri line should not be restored, giving to Slavery all South of it. The number of Republicans who thus quiver from fear is apparently small; still there is enough of them, and they are of sufficient respectability to render it proper to consider what ought to be done in the premises. If the North supplies the clemency of the great and sovereign Southern god, by holding a season of humiliation, fasting and prayer before it, and avowing itself willing to act on the unscriptural and unrighteous rule of binding heavy burdens and holding the oppressed in perpetual oppression, why then let her do so.

From the *Warren (N. Y.) Republican*, Feb. 15.

We urge that the Republican party stand firmly, and not be basely sold out by its leaders—stand by the Union, the Constitution and the laws as they are, and oppose the further extension of Slavery to the bitter end, and if the minority must rule, or the dissolution of the Union be the alternative, then appeal to arms, and God help the right! A dissolution of the Union would be a terrible thing, but not half so terrible as an acquiescence in the theory that property is the only interest which binds this Union together, and that property, a human being. Rather than this, let the Constitution be rent into a thousand fragments—the Union dissolved into its constituent elements, and in the place of a Union, let there be a collection of the bleeding and crushed remains of Liberty and equal rights, let a union of Free States be effected—a government established in which shall be perfected the political creation which our forefathers died to shadow forth, to-wit: "A Church without a Bishop, a State without a King, and a Nation without a Slave."

FROM THE DELAWARE (N. Y.) REPUBLICAN, Feb. 16.

We are asked to give up our platform, and to price be allowed the position of the Government. We are asked to give Slavery new guarantees, to lend ourselves to its extension and perpetration. Against such a miserable policy every instinct of a true Republican revolts. When defeated we submitted without a murmur to the verdict of the election. Now, when after full argument we have won a reversal of that decision, we are asked to give up the platform.

FROM THE DELAWARE (N. Y.) REPUBLICAN, Feb. 16.

It is a principle upon which we won the election. If the precedent is established that a defeated party may dictate terms to the victorious one, or break up the Union, then is our Government worth anything? From the *Delaware (N. Y.) Republican*, Feb. 12.

"STAND FIRM."—This seems to be the watchword of the true and brave men all over the great West. Last week we were in Springfield, and coming in contact with men from all parts of the West, and the members of our State Legislature, we were deeply impressed by the earnest manner in which almost every person urged the injunction to stand firm.

From the *Cobleskill (N. Y.) Jeffersonian*, Feb. 14.

Among Republicans, we know of but one in the country who is in the least disposed to yield to the demands of the South. He is a man of many names, many titles, many honors, and many friends. He is a man of many names, many titles, many honors, and many friends. He is a man of many names, many titles, many honors, and many friends.

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We think, in view of these things, that there will be more Republicans found in the country at the next election than at the last. The portion of the rank and file of this modern Democratic party, which is striving to Africanize our immense possessions between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, will abandon it, enter the Republican party, and battle for Washington, Jefferson's, and Madison's creed, the occupation of the time, to which they might be fully developed. History records the name of no nation in the Old World in which Slavery long existed that it did not relinquish; and such will be the fate of our own if this relic of a barbarous and benighted age—Slavery—shall continue to spread over our country for the next hundred years.

From the *Warren (N. Y.) Republican*, Feb. 15.

The Republican party may be defeated, the cause of Freedom betrayed, but *Nature and Nature's God remain the same*. The elements of destruction to human Slavery, which have been brought into being and become more active each year of time, will not be put back or made less powerful by any human contrivance, however subtle, or by any human power, however great. At heart do not want to put back that chariot of progress, which is bearing their burden away, and giving them the promise of a glorious time. Look at Missouri. In ten years she has gained 400,000 whites, and only 10,000 blacks. Do you think she can remain a Slave State? Is it likely possible, that a Southern "conservative" (as they love to call themselves), and the Congressional compromisers, all mistake their time, and their own interests, when they endeavor to get up a scheme of compromise, which, by conceding too much, makes the conflict perpetual, and can only end in a violent convulsion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

NINTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1861.

Congress met to-day at noon. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. C. Davis of the Methodist Protestant Church.

The Journal of the preceding day was read and confirmed.

Mr. Stephens—I have received a model flag for the Confederate States, from Mr. Jacob Platt of Augusta, Ga., which I desire to have referred to the Committee on Flags. I have also a communication in relation to a device for a seal, sent to me by citizens of Richmond County, Ga., which I desire also to have submitted to the same Committee.

All of which was accordingly referred.

Mr. Wright—I have received a communication which I ask leave to lay before Congress.

From the *Warren (N. Y.) Republican*, Feb. 15.

To the Hon. A. R. Wright, Montgomery, Ala.—Dear Sir: As my immediate representative in the new Congress, I feel it my duty to express to you my warmest sympathies for the cause of Liberty and Union.

It is this—A FIFTY-FIVE-YEAR JUBILEE. A description of it is contained in full in Lev. xxv. 8-17. I will, however, content for only a part of the text verse, viz: A national proclamation! No. A Southern proclamation! No. But only 347,525 slaveholders and hirers of slaves to "proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." And this followed by a *Fast*, authorized, not by James Buchanan, but by God himself, in Isaiah lviii. 6: "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?"

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THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

FROM THE GREENFIELD (MASS.) GAZETTE, Feb. 18.

The secession of a part of the Slave States has led some men of the North to quail and become shaky in the knees. There are a few even who are already on their knees praying to South Carolina with upturned hands and solemn vows to submit to such compromises as she shall demand. Others seem to contemplate similar humiliation. Some propose one thing, some another. One would repeal Personal Liberty bills, another would enforce the Fugitive Slave act, a third would allow Southern slaveholders to travel everywhere with their slaves, and still others don't see why slaves should be excluded from the Territories, or at least why the old Missouri line should not be restored, giving to Slavery all South of it. The number of Republicans who thus quiver from fear is apparently small; still there is enough of them, and they are of sufficient respectability to render it proper to consider what ought to be done in the premises. If the North supplies the clemency of the great and sovereign Southern god, by holding a season of humiliation, fasting and prayer before it, and avowing itself willing to act on the unscriptural and unrighteous rule of binding heavy burdens and holding the oppressed in perpetual oppression, why then let her do so.

From the *Warren (N. Y.) Republican*, Feb. 15.

We urge that the Republican party stand firmly, and not be basely sold out by its leaders—stand by the Union, the Constitution and the laws as they are, and oppose the further extension of Slavery to the bitter end, and if the minority must rule, or the dissolution of the Union be the alternative, then appeal to arms, and God